

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky. It is published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays, at the rate of \$2.00 per annum in advance, \$2.50 per annum in arrears, and \$1.00 per copy. It is sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance, \$1.50 per annum in arrears, and \$1.00 per copy. It is sent to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per annum in advance, \$1.50 per annum in arrears, and \$1.00 per copy.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1855.

Congress.—At the latest date a Speaker had not been elected. The vote on the 60th ballot stood as follows: Fuller, 40; Richardson, 74; Banks 105; Scattering 6. We hope, if the Democrats will nominate Letcher or some Southern man, and that the National Americans will vote for him.

Kansas.—There is no later news from Kansas, of a definite character. We have private information that things are in a very critical position; and peace or blood shed might at any moment turn the scale.

Thanks to our friend, Capt. W. F. Gaines, of Vicksburg, for the files of the papers of that city. He will hear from us soon. By the way, we are gratified to see our friend's name in the list of delegates to the State American Council.

Liberty is Law.—Such was the definition of the word "liberty," given by Hon. JOHN SERGEANT, in the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, in 1837, in reply to the inquiry by CHARLES JARED INGLESOIL;—"What is Liberty?" It was recalled to our recollection on reading the following remark, in reference to Kansas, in the National Intelligencer:

"We trust that matters are not so bad in the new Territory as is represented by these reports. Such a condition of things will not argue much for the 'inherent principle' of popular rule. Liberty not regulated by law has, in all periods of the world's history, proven an evil rather than a blessing; and the large amount of liberty given in the act establishing the new Territories has operated disastrously to all concerned."

Political.—The Jacksonville (Fla.) Republican (American) has at the head of its columns the names of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, for President, and DANIEL S. DICKINSON, of New York, for Vice President.

Shortest.—Yesterday—the 18th—was the shortest day of the year, in this latitude—nine hours and four minutes. The increase for the ensuing week will be very slow—the 27th being nine hours and five minutes long. After that period, the increase will be more rapid.

Mr. Buchanan's Return.—The Washington Union says that the return of Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to England, will be somewhat delayed, in consequence of the recent misunderstanding between two countries. Under date of Nov. 16, he writes by the Atlantic to a gentleman of Lancaster as follows:

I had calculated with confidence that I should return home by the steamer of the 6th of October last, but unexpected events rendered this impossible. I shall now be detained here I know not how long, in consequence of the present aspect of affairs between the two countries. I trust, however, that within the period of three months I may meet you all again. At least such is my anxious desire.

American Cause.—The result of the election (says the Albany Register) has brought thousands over to the American side who did not before belong to us. The American Councils swarm with new members, while the luke-warm are animated with renewed energy and devotion. From all parts of the State we receive the most gratifying assurances; and no party ever had a prospect like that which will attend the advent of the American party to power. All this indicates the confidence felt that the Americans will make a wise use of the power conferred upon them, and meet their responsibilities in a manner that will best promote the general welfare.

Home Protection.—Twenty years since, says the New York Tribune, before Protection had been adopted, Germany was largely dependent upon foreign mills for paper, while supplying the world with rags. Her importation of paper then amounted to six hundred tons per annum, and the price at which it sold exceeded that of other markets by at least the freight and commission. Now she uses paper made from her own rags, and the price is so much lower than that of other markets that she exports two thousand tons, besides supplying a domestic demand that has been greatly stimulated by the low prices at which paper may be had. In the United States, on the other hand, we import paper from all quarters, and even our letter stamps come from Paris, made by French women, who are thus employed when our own women starve for want of demand for their labor.

Monster Potatoes After Awhile.—PROBABLY.—Dr. A. AINSWORTH, of Havford, Penn., has found out, as he thinks, the modus operandi of producing mammoth sized vegetables, that will at least equal the specimens of petrified plants met with in the study of geology, by means of an excess in supply of carbonic acid. The Dr. is particularly sure of raising Potatoes as big as a barrel! He says:

"I constructed an iron vessel, in which I generated carbonic acid gas by means of drenching limestone with vinegar. This I introduced into the soil in a flower-pot in which I also planted the potato. I did this daily; also filled the pot with the carbonic acid and covered it with a glass plate. At the end of about six months the plant reached the height of four feet, and bore a pale blossom. In a week more the pot was split. I took out the plant, and a single potato (besides the remains of that I planted) of about eight inches in diameter, was at the root. By planting this and treating it in the same manner, I hope to obtain potatoes of the size of a barrel."

Mr. Anderson, American, was elected on the 4th instant, Mayor of the city of Savannah, Georgia, by 24 majority.

By Bidding.—It has recently been decided by a Court in Pennsylvania that the employment of persons to run property up at auction sales, or for the auctioneer to cry fictitious bids, renders the sale void.

Court of Appeals.—Since our last, the following cases from this county, have been decided by the Court of Appeals: Jones, &c. v. Bean, &c., Shelby—reversed.

Harris v. Simrall, Shelby—appeal dismissed.

Parker v. Watts, Shelby—appeal dismissed.

The following rule has been adopted by the Court:

It is ordered that as a general rule in the argument of cases in this Court, the counsel for the appellee shall open, and the counsel for the appellant shall conclude the argument.

Return it.—THOMAS W. BROWN, Esq., requests us to desire the person who has his copy of the Kentucky Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice to return it to his office, as he has need for it. And it has been out long enough.

Fun Ahead.—We learn that the long pending suit between DEHLIA WEBSTER, and Mr. NEWTON CRAIG, and which was removed from Trimble to Jefferson, has been removed from the latter to the Shelby Circuit Court, for trial at the next March term. If it comes to trial there will be some rich and racy items to be gathered; and there will be

"A chief among them takin' notes; An' 'a' th' w'nt 'em."

Preparing to Bolt.—JOHN VAN BUREN, the leader of the Soft wing of the Democratic party—that wing which has been the recipients of the patronage of Mr. PIERCE and his Administration, is preparing to bolt the Democratic nomination for President, if a Freeholder is not nominated. He says he will not attend the Cincinnati Convention; and that no person and no press will have any authority to commit him to any action of the Convention; for if anything is done, "from which a plausible inference can be drawn, by any gentleman, that the position of the Democrats of New York, with whom it has always been his pride and pleasure to act, is subjected to reproach, he shall oppose and use all proper exertions to defeat the measures of the Convention."

Border Ruffians.—This is the appellation applied by the Abolitionists to the citizens of Kansas who have gone from Missouri especially, as well as from other Southern States, to make their homes in Kansas; and are desirous of taking their property and families there, and shielding them under theegis of the Constitution. Among those thus designated by the Abolitionists, are Dr. OSCAR BROWN, and his son JAMES M. WILLIAM SUBLETT, and two or three Messrs. SMITH, and others who, but a few years ago, were among the most respectable citizens of this town. Does it not seem strange, that any man could style Dr. BROWN or WILL SUBLETT, a "border ruffian," or a "ruffian" of any grade?—Men of worth, admired, respected, and esteemed by all who knew them, are ruffians in Kansas, because they do not choose to let the purchased hirelings of the "Boston Emigrant Society"—foreigners and native fanatics—and their masters, lord it against all law and justice, over the territory, unquestioned as to their authority! It is an outrage. The individual who would come to this town and apply the term to OSCAR BROWN or WILL SUBLETT, would be very apt to have his teeth knocked down his throat, unless protected by his contemptible insignificance.

We are aware, that the ARCHISON clique, in the commencement of the settlement of Kansas, acted wrong; it was no doubt due to check-mate the proclaimed intentions of the "Boston Emigrant Society." But that is no excuse or palliation for the abuse and assaults made by the Abolitionists of Kansas and elsewhere upon honorable and respectable citizens; nor does it justify their treacherable conduct.

In the difficulties now existing in this Territory, we see the fruit of the treasonable schemes and intrigues of the Abolitionists to exclude from the Territory American citizens, and to give its entire control to Abolitionists and Foreigners. They have sowed to the wind—let them reap the whirlwind's heaviest blasts.

Rather a Mistake.—In an article in reference to the legal right of the municipal authorities of cities and towns, in this State, to refuse tavern-keepers the privilege of retailing liquors, the "Temperance Advocate," of the 12th instant, puts this question:

"Are these local authorities compelled by law to grant such licenses to all who may present the qualifications and claims prescribed by law, in applications to the County Courts?"

And then answers its own question thus: "That they are compelled so to grant such licenses, we understand has in fact been decided by two of the Circuit Judges of the Commonwealth, to-wit: Judges Bullock and Wheat."

We would suggest, that so far as Judge BULLOCK is concerned, the "Advocate" is rather mistaken. During the late term of the Shelby Circuit Court, application was made to Judge BULLOCK to compel the Trustees of Shelbyville to grant licenses to tavern-keepers to retail liquors, and he decided, that, under the charter of the Town, the matter was left solely in the hands of the Trustees; that it was the duty of the Board of Trustees to consider all applications made for license to retail liquors; and when they had so done, whether the Board granted or refused the license, it was not in the province of the Court to interfere in the matter. The Town Charter of Shelbyville was pretty well digested; and under it, even if a Board of Trustees were to grant licenses to tavern-keepers to retail liquors, before they could do so, they would have to pay a town tax, not exceeding \$100, in addition to the State license.

Good Humor.—A despatch from Washington, dated December 12, says, that during the protracted struggle in the House for Speaker, not the least sign of ill temper has been discernible. On the contrary, great good humor has characterized the proceedings. The country will be glad to hear this.

Kissane Pardoned.—Gov. CLARK, of New York, has pardoned KISSANE, the somewhat notorious thief and forger of Cincinnati, and who was implicated in the crime of the burning of the steamer Martha Washington, on the Ohio, some four years ago. He was convicted and confined in the N. Y. State prison for a successful forgery on the Chemical Bank of the city of New York. Gov. CLARK, communicates his pardon to KISSANE, in a letter which is well calculated to touch his feelings, if anything can. We make an extract:

"It has been represented to me by persons high in administrative, in executive, and in judicial authority, that certain ends of public justice demand your pardon;—that these ends will be better subserved through your liberation than by your continued confinement. Editors of gazettes possessing high character and standing have also interposed in your behalf."

"The applications come to me under such authority and with such weight that they elicit in your behalf my executive mandate for your restoration to your family and to society. In granting your pardon it is my earnest hope that the confidence of those who have applied for it will not be abused or misplaced, and that henceforth society may claim you as a valuable citizen."

"The New York Tribune," says, that "Gov. Clark was assured by the Governors of Ohio and Indiana that the ends of public justice would be subserved by the pardon of KISSANE, and that without such pardon they would in all probability be defeated. Several District Attorneys, in their official capacity, certify to the Governor that they require KISSANE's testimony as a witness in several important cases which have excited a great deal of interest throughout the West, among which were those growing out of the burning of the Martha Washington, in January, 1852, by which much valuable property was destroyed, a gross fraud attempted on several insurance companies, and a number of lives lost. Their application was warmly seconded by many influential journals in this State, and also in Ohio."

LYMAN COLE, one of the accomplices of KISSANE, is still in prison, in New York city, awaiting another trial—the jury in former trials failing to find a verdict. ANDREW FINLAY, another accomplice, turned State's evidence, and on his testimony KISSANE was convicted. FINLAY, after a year's imprisonment, as a witness, has been discharged.

For the Shelby News. At a meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothing Whigs, of Shelby county, Ky., held in the Court House on County Court day, December the 10th, 1855,—on motion, Dr. J. BAKER was called to the chair, and JESSE A. GLASS appointed Secretary.

On motion, the chairman appointed Cullen Sanders, Thomas Smith, A. F. Seacore, Thornton Meriwether, and Thomas Jones, a committee to draft resolutions, and make nominations.

It was moved and carried, that the chairman be added to the committee, and Capt. JOHN YOUNGER appointed chairman pro tem.

On motion, Miller Fields and Samuel Tarleton were appointed a committee to wait on Marion C. Taylor, Esq., requesting him to address the meeting. He responded to the same, by a few brief and eloquent remarks.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions, &c., submitted the following:

1. Resolved, That the Democratic party see nothing in their late defeat in this State to dishearten them, but will enter upon the contest of 1856 with an earnest determination to free our beloved Commonwealth from the servile bonds of Know Nothingism.

2. Resolved, That the Democratic party is the only national party, and will, with the aid of the anti-Know Nothing Whigs, save the country and its institutions from being overwhelmed by the factions which now threaten them.

3. Resolved, That we are opposed to Know Nothingism, because of their secret meetings; of their religious proscription, on account of birth places—because of their unwearied efforts to entrap and deceive individuals into joining their lodges;—and because it unites southern men in political bonds with the worst elements of northern fanaticism.

4. Resolved, That the murders, robberies, and house-burnings perpetrated in Louisville on the 6th of August last, and which have brought disgrace and shame upon our State, were the results of the pernicious doctrines of the Know Nothings; and that they are directly responsible for the same.

5. Resolved, That we regard no man as a Democrat, who admits the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories.

6. Resolved, That we recommend our distinguished Democratic friend and neighbor, Hon. J. D. BARNER, of Indiana, for the office of President of the United States. We have upon all occasions found him true to the best interests of the nation, and true and faithful to the constitution of the United States.

7. Resolved, That the following persons represent Shelby county in the Convention to be held at Frankfort, on the 8th of January next, viz: G. W. Fishback, Wm. M. Wells, Marion C. Taylor, Esq., Dr. C. Fore, Stammer Glenn, C. Sanders, William Thompson, R. W. Middleton, J. Lighter, Moses Atchison, James Middleton, Sen., Thos. Jones, W. S. Penberton, James McBride, Wesley Watts, Samuel Tinsley, Levi Ashby, Thos. Ford, Joseph P. Fore, T. Meriwether, John Moore, Daniel Johnson, George Burgin, Wm. Bohannon, Seth Cook, Samuel Tarleton, Wm. B. Tribble, Wm. Mason, Joseph Thompson, Gen. R. Doak, Thomas Collins, A. F. Seacore, Dr. Silas Hansbrough, James Hughes, Thos. Smith, B. C. Stephens, James L. Russell, Lemuel Conner, A. B. Veech, Harrison Williams, J. C. Clark, John Ford, W. S. McBride, Esq., O. M. Randall, Esq., Jas. Clark, Jacob Ball, W. B. Middleton, N. K. Johnson, R. Neel, Dr. J. J. Tinsley, Wm. Hinkle, W. S. Allison, F. J. Allen, and Miller Fields, and all other Democrats and Whigs who do not belong to the Know Nothing party.

The resolutions being adopted, a motion was made and carried, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Shelby News, Louisville Democrat and Times, and the Frankfort Yeoman.

J. BAKER, President.

Mr. Howell, of Baltimore, has invented an immediate detection of photographic counterfeit notes. The article is highly approved by the officers of the banks in that city. The Sun says it is a mixture of magnets, by which the salts, indispensable to the photographic process, are decomposed upon the slightest touch of the liquid, and a white surface appears; at the same time the test applied to a genuine note is as harmless as water, and leaves not the slightest mark behind it.

Blue Mass Discovered.—The Empire country, Cal., Argus says that tons of blue mass were discovered in the quartz lead belonging to the Columbia Quartz Mining Company. A portion of it was taken to Colorado and analysed by Drs. Taylor and Thomas. It was ascertained to be the genuine blue mass, of ninety-five per cent fineness. The Company have been offered \$25,000 for the entire yield of the lead, and have accepted it.

Late from Texas.—By the arrival at New Orleans of the steamship Perseverance, Galveston papers to the 1st inst., were received:

The Galveston Civilian says: We have received a circular which states that "on the 10th day of December next, a vessel will leave New Orleans for Central America, with emigrants to join Henry L. Kinney in his laudable efforts to colonize that most delightful and productive country known as Nicaragua."

Upwards of a thousand emigrants, says the Civilian, have arrived at Galveston within the last week. The prospect of a large increase in population this season is strong. As usual, the great bulk of emigration is by land. The Jefferson Herald says that large numbers of emigrants are passing through that place, from Kentucky and Tennessee, bringing with them heavy forces of slaves.

Legislature.—A bill has been introduced in the Legislature proposing to loan five thousand dollars to each mile of railroad that may be built in the State by company after they have finished fifty miles, the State retaining a mortgage on the road to secure payment of principal and interest.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

The Irish National Convention. Ireland at this present day is suffering under unheard of wrongs; the people of Ireland are not aware of this fact themselves, but they are victimized by their oppressors to a terrible extent nevertheless.

They do not complain, but that is by reason of the acuteness of their sufferings; they do not even "roar you like a sucking dove;" but you could cry out in the last stage of a collapse? The Irish political doctors of the United States have met in Convention in New York City, and pronounced upon the case, and do so at Gotham, to know better than the patients themselves. The latter declare they are well and hearty; the doctors insist that phlebotomy alone will save them. The people of Ireland contend they are quite comfortable, breathe freely, eat heartily; are not troubled with indigestion; have labor in abundance; can entertain a friend, or dare an enemy to tread on the skirts of their coats, and are, in short, in every respect, in better health, mentally, physically, and politically, than they have been for many years; but their medical advisers, in session at Gotham, declare themselves unconvinced. Shaking their wise heads, they pronounce all such statements as indicative of their abnormal condition, and straightway issue an address in conformity with this opinion. It is a curious case, and reads more like a leaf torn from one of Moliere's comedies than any authentic incident of the Nineteenth century.

The whole pith of the address might have been comprised in O'Connell's favorite and well known couplet:

"Hear ye, hear ye, my friends, know ye ye, Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

It commences with a reference to the wrongs of Ireland, alleges, as a reason for the Irish American organization, the present condition of affairs in Europe; denies any intention on the part of its framers, to violate the constitution of the United States; declares the object of the association is to promote insurrection in Ireland; calls upon all the Irish in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere, to aid the cause by liberal subscriptions of money.

The Irish at home rise in their strength, smite their oppressors, and endeavor to make their "Gem of the Sea" once more an Island of Saints!—and closes by reiterating their own intention "to avenge the wrongs of the motherland by any means not incompatible with their duty to this country, whose constitution they have sworn to maintain, and whose laws they will ever respect."

One noticeable feature connected with the Convention is, that it was presided over by Robert Tyler, a son of the emigrant John, and that other delegates of American extraction made themselves quite prominent in the stormy discussion which preceded the adoption of the address. The Pennsylvania, in commenting upon the proceedings of this body, first charges England with promoting these illegal organizations, which is simply absurd; and next hints, very broadly, that they have been fostered by a few designing men, whose object, it says, "is to bring a bad name to the name of the noblest in all its ranks."

Whereas, the American authorities are scarcely authorized to send back those who, having once been admitted to the country, cannot earn their subsistence in America; and Whereas, it is much less the business of the German Emigration Society of New York to promote the return of such individuals; therefore,

Resolved, That necessary steps are to be taken to prevent their transportation back to this country.

While we cannot but admire the cool audacity with which the Wurttemberg government refers to the fact of having defrayed the expenses of its paupers to this country, we are disposed to regard its rebuke of the American authorities, for sending them back, as beyond all comparison the richest specimens of Teutonic impudence we ever remember to have met with. The refusal to allow, in future, these poor miserable wretches to return to their native land is an act of humanity even greater than the original way of exiling them from it; and whether the old saying, "the innocent are the victims of the wicked," or, as the saying is, "the innocent are the victims of the wicked," it certainly must be conceded that governments like those of Wurttemberg are wanting in the common attributes of humanity.

And yet out of such outcasts and congeners we have been manufacturing American citizens! Feeding them in our almshouses, and supporting them in our jails. The time was when the title of an American citizen was a crown of honor to him who bore it. How long is it destined to remain so, we depend upon the action of the members now assembled in Congress, and the patriotism of the people who sent them here.

The Cincinnati Gazette is of the opinion that upwards of 400,000 hogs will be killed there this season.

Fillbustering.—The spirit of fillbustering appears to have broken out afresh all over the country. On the 11th instant, Mr. McKee, the U. S. District Attorney of New York, addressed a note to the U. S. Marshal, stating that the President of the United States had received information of preparations being made to receive volunteers at many of the prominent ports of our country, for the invasion of Nicaragua, or to engage in some military operation in that quarter. Most stringent measures were taken to prevent the threatened demonstration.

Recent letters from Washington City, state that authentic information has been received here of the intended equipment of an expedition designed to take part in this predatory enterprise. Considerable inducements are offered to procure enlistment, and the promised pay of ordinary soldiers is to be \$100 a month. In view of the dangers likely to arise in our foreign affairs, from complications like these, as well as from the earnest protestations made by the neighboring States of Central America, which are menaced with invasion, the President has very properly decided to issue a proclamation warning against the consequences of connection with this unlawful scheme.

From the isthmus there is such information as demonstrate that, in all probability, Nicaragua will soon be the scene of a terrible war,—and not Nicaragua only, but all the States of Central America. Official statements represent that Costa Rica, San Salvador, and Guatemala are all arrayed against it. It will be a war to expelling Col. Walker from the isthmus; and if the war commences it will be a serious affair for all concerned.

Meantime there is no trace between Colonels Walker and Kinney. The last advice from there represents that Kinney sent word to Walker that he would recognize him if he would recognize in turn Kinney's Shepherd grant. Walker replied that he would not do so, but that if Kinney did not clear out he would hang him. Under these circumstances it will be surprising if Kinney should join the native forces against Walker in the war which seems now to be so imminent.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Pauper Immigrants.—THE WURTEMBERG MANIFESTO.—It appears that the petty Kingdom of Wurtemberg has been in the habit, for some years past, of shipping to this country its pauper and infirm and criminal population, to save the expense of maintaining them at home. As a measure of economy, this was doubtless regarded the most judicious thing that could possibly be done, especially as the finances of that kingdom are not in the most flourishing condition, inasmuch as the annual expenditure exceeds the annual revenue one million of florins, while the public debt is some fifty-four millions of florins. This not being a very desirable state of affairs for a kingdom about half the size of Maryland, and with four times its population, we are disposed to give the authorities all the credit they deserve for the attempt to shift the responsibility of their poor from their own shoulders to ours, upon the sagacious plea that they were unable to maintain them, while we, at least, were fully competent to do so, provided we thought proper to assume that philanthropic office. In some instances, it appears that the Commissioners of Emigration in New York, thought that the yoke imposed upon us pressed a little too heavily, and thereupon ventured to return certain of the most indolent specimens of Wurtemberg humanity, back to their own country.

Complaints are unanimously of opinion that wine is greatly improved by a sea voyage; but the Government of Wurtemberg does not think that a similar improvement extends to pauper immigrants, and especially to those samples of them which the Commissioners of Emigration thought proper to transmit back again "in the original package" to their native soil. All Wurtemberg, from the Schwartzwald to the Saabian Alps, is indignant at this act of impudence. The Government exclaims against it as beyond endurance. It had paid the passage of these lazars to America for the purpose of getting rid of them, and while it is congratulating itself on the "artful dodge," to behold they re-appear, as tattered and torn as when they went away. Paternal Wurtemberg lashes itself into a passion, and straightway launches against the American authorities the following manifesto:

Whereas, it has repeatedly occurred that German emigrants to America, and among them natives of Wurtemberg, who desired to return home on account of sickness or incapacity to labor, have been forced to this country by the German Emigration Society; and

Whereas, it is desirable that those who have once emigrated to America, and especially those who have been transported thither at the expense of the State or the communes, and are unable, whether or not by any fault of their own, to earn their subsistence, should not return here to be a burden to the state or commune, (which in that case will have defrayed the expenses of their journey in vain); and

Whereas, the American authorities are scarcely authorized to send back those who, having once been admitted to the country, cannot earn their subsistence in America; and

Whereas, it is much less the business of the German Emigration Society of New York to promote the return of such individuals; therefore,

Resolved, That necessary steps are to be taken to prevent their transportation back to this country.

The King of Prussia in a speech to the Chambers, announces decidedly a continued neutrality of Prussia.

Some unimportant changes have occurred in the English Cabinet.

There is nothing important from Asia or the Black Sea.

Admiralty contracts for naval supplies have been taken at much lower rates than were expected. The average price of beef was £7 7s. and £9 for pork per tierce. The tenders of American pork extended to 10,000 packages and were accepted at £8 £2 10s.

The King of Sardinia arrived at London on Friday, where he met with an enthusiastic reception.

Gen. Canrobert left Copenhagen for Paris on the 30th ult.

Operations at Sevastopol, preparatory to attacking the Northern forts, were progressing rapidly.

Admiral Brast, commander of the French fleet in the Black Sea, died of Cholera. Count Mole is also dead.

The American ship, Telegraph, with a full cargo of linseed, flax and hemp, had sailed from Archangel for Amsterdam. The White Cloud, with a similar cargo, was detained by ice, and would probably remain all winter.

Capt. HENRY PROSSER, who has long sustained a high reputation for probity and honor in St. Louis, on the 8th instant, at that city, on the 8th instant, on a charge of forgery. There is no doubt of his guilt; nor that he has before committed the offense several times, but was successful in taking up the forged notes before maturity, and thus escaped detection.

A YOUNG HUSBAND SURPRISED.—A gentleman living in an interior town in Tennessee, recently had occasion to be absent from home a short time, when he was astonished by the receipt of a telegraphic despatch announcing that his wife, to whom he had been married only five or six months, had had a child the night before. He was in great tribulation, but telegraphing home for further particulars, soon ascertained that matters were not quite so serious as represented. A blundering telegraphic operator had made a "child" out of a "chill."

A SOUTHERN MESSAGE.—The message of the Governor of South Carolina comes with the following passage:

The agitation in relation to slavery continues to increase, and is rapidly tending to its bloody termination. Measures which it was hoped by some would give quiet to the country and dignity to its deliberations have served but to redouble the power of abolition. Civil war is a direful calamity, but its scourges are to be endured in preference to degradation and ruin. The people of South Carolina are alive to the issue, and are mindful of their obligations. They are calm because they are prepared and self-reliant. They have not forgotten their history, and they will not fail to vindicate its teachings. The right "to provide new guards for their future security" has been sealed by the blood of their ancestors, and will never be surrendered. Come what may they will do their duty and leave the consequences to God."

A NEW ENEMY IN THE WHEAT.—A correspondent of the Greenbrier (Va.) Era, residing in that county, makes mention of a new enemy which has appeared in the wheat in that region, and says:

A portion of my young wheat has been attacked by myriads of small bugs that are likely to destroy the whole crop. They do not seem to burrow in the stock, but confine themselves to the blades, they exhaust it of sustenance, and in a short time the plant perishes. The bugs are very small, first of a pale green, then of a dark brown, and afterwards, I think, they become winged. They are smaller than the wheat chinch bug, and not so fat. They appear very much like the bugs that infest the willow. They seem very tender, and the frost of winter will probably destroy them; but should they renew their ravages in the spring, I shall look for an entire failure in my wheat crop. The object of this note is to elicit inquiry. Has this bug made its appearance in any other place? What kind of a bug is it? Is there a remedy?

Henry Clay and the Nomination of Gen. Taylor.—The New York Times copies from a forthcoming volume of the private correspondence of Henry Clay, a large number of letters written by the great statesman of Ashland, and comments on them thus:

They relate to the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, to his election, Administration and death, to the subsequent adoption of the Compromise measures, and movements in this city toward the nomination of Mr. Clay in 1850.

There can be no doubt, judging from these letters, that Mr. Clay was deeply disappointed and chagrined at the nomination of General Taylor; and that this disappointment was not softened by the letters in which General Taylor sought to relieve himself from any suspicion of having taken part in any movements hostile to Mr. Clay. But it is also apparent that he did not suffer for this personal chagrin to interfere in the slightest degree with the discharge of his public duties, or to serve him a hair's breadth from the political course which his judgment had marked out. This disclosure of his private feelings, under circumstances well calculated to try his temper and test his patriotism, cannot fail to strengthen the conviction that a high minded devotion to the public good was pre-eminently the guide of his public career.

Foreign News.

New York, Dec. 13.—The steamship Baltic has arrived.

Liverpool Market.—Cotton has declined \$4 to 4 and closed firm; sales of the week 49,000 bales. Flour declined 6d per barrel. Wheat declined 1d to 2d.

The principal features of the news of the week are a variety of rumors, all stating that at last there was a prospect of peace. Russia has directly refused Prussia to make conciliatory offers to the Western Powers, and Prussia is said to have accepted the mission, Austria assenting. But the most definite is the rumor that propositions have been submitted to Napoleon on behalf of Russia, which can be honorably accepted, namely: that Russia will conclude a peace with the Western Powers without the intervention of either Austria or Prussia.

The terms said to be offered to Russia, according to guarantee independence to the Danubian Principalities and freedom of the Black Sea. Both parties are to continue preparations for hostilities, but no active operations to be entered upon to a date agreed upon. All this is possibly premature, but the hopes for peace are strong.

The excitement respecting American affairs has almost passed away. The Danish conference met on the 20th, but took no action.

The King of Prussia in a speech to the Chambers, announces decidedly a continued neutrality of Prussia.

Some unimportant changes have occurred in the English Cabinet.

There is nothing important from Asia or the Black Sea.

Admiralty contracts for naval supplies have been taken at much lower rates than were expected. The average price of beef was £7 7s. and £9 for pork per tierce. The tenders of American pork extended to 10,000 packages and were accepted at £8 £2 10s.

The King of Sardinia arrived at London on Friday, where he met with an enthusiastic reception.

Gen. Canrobert left Copenhagen for Paris on the 30th ult.

Operations at Sevastopol, preparatory to attacking the Northern forts, were progressing rapidly.

Admiral Brast, commander of the French fleet in the Black Sea, died of Cholera. Count Mole is also dead.

The American ship, Telegraph, with a full cargo of linseed, flax and hemp, had sailed from Archangel for Amsterdam. The White Cloud, with a similar cargo, was detained by ice, and would probably remain all winter.

AUDITING CLAIMS

W. D. Bowland, Sheriff, &c. In Equity.

Peter Cline & Heirs and Creditors, vs. The Estate of Peter Cline, deceased. This case having been referred to the undersigned, as Master in Chancery of the Shelby Circuit Court, for the purpose of receiving proof of claims connected with said case, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I will attend at the Commissioner's Office, in the town of Shelbyville, on the second Monday and the following day, in November, December, January, February



LIBERTY AND UNION—ONE AND INSEPARABLE.

Henry F. Middleton, Editor and Proprietor

THOMASSON COUNCIL, No. 159.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Money Found.

Negro Woman for Sale.

Pay your Taxes.

At Public Sale.

At Private Sale.

One or two lads, who are not afraid of work.

Christmas.

Kentucky Female College.

Two Things.

Fine Apples.

Frankfort Commonwealth.

Americans Attend.

To Correspondents.

Vacancies.

Shoes.

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The Anti-American Meeting.

Clubbing.

Col. William Riddle.

Col. Richardson.

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A Good Move.

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Commercial Intelligence.

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Cincinnati Advertisements.

204 FIFTH ST., CINCINNATI.
NEW FALL MILLINERY GOODS.—**Mrs. J. A. HENDERSON**, (late Mrs. RICH), has just opened a splendid stock of **BONNETS, RIBBONINGS, FRENCH FLWERS, FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS**, &c., suitable for the *Fall Trade*; to which she would respectfully invite the attention of her customers.
Her stock will be kept replenish throughout the season with weekly arrivals from (New York) with all that is new and desirable at every time of business, and at the lowest cash prices.
Country Merchants and Milliners will find it to their advantage to look through her wholesale department before purchasing elsewhere or buy large quantities at special rates.
Mrs. J. A. HENDERSON, 204, Fifth st.,
Sept 19, 1855
Elm and Plum, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS!
We have in stock at this time (with large quantities of Goods yet to arrive)
LARGEST AND CHEAPEST
Stock of Dry Goods ever before offered in the West. There has been some decrease in the price of Goods within a few weeks, which enables us to buy Goods lots of Goods, at Auction or *au below*, at VERY LOW prices, so we are enabled to sell them at the usual rates. We would call special attention to the following:
Noire Antiques,
Parisian
Black Silks,
French Merinos,
Parmentres,
French Prints and Laines,
American and English Laines, an immense stock,
Price 12c to 25c.
Silks—Broad and French Prints, prices from 6c upwards.
Cloaks, a most elegant variety: Velvets, Cloths, and Shawls—Brocade and State Shawls, at lower prices than ever before offered;
Hosiery and Lace, Gloves and Hosiery, &c.
We cordially invite the examination of our stock; which will be found greater in extent, and at lower prices, than any other house can offer.
WILLIAM LEE & CO.
No 74, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati,
Nov 21, 1855
ms87

W. MCGREW & SON,
Manufacturers and Importers of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, Wholesale and Retail, south-west corner of Main and Fourth Streets, Cincinnati.
Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry repaired and warranted.
Aug 29, 1855
ms813

NEW CARPETS!
Full assortment of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, and CURTAIN GOODS is now open for examination.
The styles of Parlor, Velvet, Brussels, and 3-Ply good; and notwithstanding the new, and unusually low prices, will be sold, with few exceptions, at the former low prices.
HENRY FALLS,
19 East 4th St., between Main and
Cincinnati, Ohio.
ms815

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.
No. 12, East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS AND CARPETING, respectfully inform their Customers, that they have ASSORTMENT now opening an extensive and complete assortment of
DRY CLOTHS, CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
Family, Hotel keepers, Steamboat owners, and strangers may depend upon finding the best class of Goods, at prices as low as they can be furnished in the Eastern Cities.
October 3, 1855
ms820

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM LEE & CO.
No. 74 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
To their customers and others an unusually large and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT in all the varieties of Goods for the season, selected with great care in regard to styles, qualities, and prices. Attention! Especially worthy of very extensive assortments in the following departments:
Laces and Embroideries, a portion of which were direct.
Silks, of the newest and choicest styles, in great variety.
Superior Muslin-de-Laine, Plain French Merinos, and other Fancy Dress Goods.
Plain cold French Merinos and Cashmeres, Bombazines, Alpines.
Calicoes and Ginghams.—The styles and price will, as usual, secure attention to this department.
Cloths, Cashmeres, and other Goods for Boys.
A large stock of new popular styles. Also, Cloaks, and Velvets, Cloth, and other materials for Cloak making. Our attention is invited to the Cloaks from the same source, especially those of House.
N. B. Our purchases are made in large quantities, and at the most advantageous rates; and our selling prices are the one-price system, will be found advantageous to our customers.
WILLIAM LEE & CO.
Cincinnati, Sept 26, 1855
ms819

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.
WE invite the attention of the public to the certificates appended below, and bespeak for them as candid consideration which their honest frankness deserves.
These stations as many who voluntarily witness to the efficacy and value of Cherry Pectoral, do not wantonly trifle with, or distort facts, to derogate their verities. Judge then, whether there is not the truth to trust when you must have relief for the throat or lungs; judge too, whether your family ought not to have it by them as a safe and against the evils where prevailing coughs, which deals with lamb frequency upon almost every flock carries off the lamb from many a home!
Jackson City, O., 30th Nov., 1852.
J. C. Ayer,
Sir.—The Cherry Pectoral is much inquired after, three of our best Physicians have used it, and trace them in their own cures of Croup, Whooping Cough, and Asthma, the numerous patent medicines always before them, lead to incredulity in regard to every new remedy; and it is only after the most abundant evidence of value in any article, that anything like a general confidence can be excited.
I arrived at my cure by the combination of medicine, (in the Cherry Pectoral proved beyond cavil repeated trial under their own observation, has improved medical men to obtain about its usefulness. It is beyond all doubt the best general remedy we have for the Pulmonary Affections of the young, and the most reliable and expectant rare combination of properties.
In hope that it will prove its utility I subscribe myself,
Yours obt. servt.
JAS. S. MILLER, M.D.
Allegan, Mich., 10th Jan., 1853.
Dear Sir,—You, no not one man, woman, or child—can be found to deny that the Cherry Pectoral is what it claims to be. There is much said in testimony about it known until recently. The community should know its merits.
Yours truly,
JOHN R. KELLOGG, M.D.
The gentleman of the name above marks case.
Williamsburg, L. I., Sept. 1st, 1852.
J. C. Ayer,
Dear Sir—Your application for the past three years has done more to convince me of the necessity of my duties as an advocate brought on by such things ago a severe irritation of the bronchial tubes was constant annoyance to me, and fast becoming a source of great apprehension. Every remedy tried, failed to even relieve me, till I used your Cherry Pectoral. This has not only relieved me, but cured me, without doing me any harm, and is at your service. I shall recommend it to whomsoever I may meet, laboring under similar indispositions.
Yours truly,
R. F. JONES,
South Paris, Me., Aug. 18, 1850.
I have no hesitation in saying that I regard Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as decidedly the best remedy with which I am acquainted for the cure of chronic bronchitis and all diseases of the throat.
M. A. RUST, M.D.
Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 4, 1849.
Dr. J. C. Ayer—Sir, I have enjoyed your admirable remedy it is so much, and so convenient in its use, to pound extensively in my practice, and I am convinced, by far, any other remedy we have for curing cases upon the lungs.
Yours obt. servt.
R. B. JONES, M.D.
That yet remains to convince the most incredulous—that the Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy for an unequalled remedial agent for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The experience of years grows it is so much, and so convenient in its use, to believe that its virtues will fully maintain its reputation.
Prepared by J. C. AYER, Chemist,
Lowell, Mass.

L. ELLINGWOOD & CO., Shellyville, Ky.